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no longer tolerate the war being continued to achieve aims that cannot be clearly defined."

A third paper in Holland to comment with evident favor on the peace note of the President is the *Nieuws van der Tag*, in which we read:

"To the sober spectator it is fairly clear that each side only protects the small States if this fits in with its own interests. In our view, President Wilson has only meant delicately to intimate that he agrees with the Allies that the small nations (such as Belgium—and later Greece) must not be sacrificed to the policy of the large ones, and in this he is certainly 'more Allied than the Allies.' As against this covert hint to the Centrals, the unmistakable trend of the note is to give the Allies to understand: 'Beware if you cut off all possibility of consultation. America is also interested. So state your terms, both of you, and accept my mediation.' The howl that promptly arose from the jingo press and the 'demoralization' of the American exchange showed that the hint had been taken."

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

THE Secretary, Mr Call, recently returned from a speaking trip to New England. Wednesday, February 21, he spoke in Hartford, Connecticut, before the Interchurch Men's luncheon, and in the afternoon before the students of the Hartford Theological Seminary. February 22 and 23 he was in attendance upon the congress of Peace Workers in New York City. Saturday, February 24, he spoke at a meeting of the Woman's Peace Party in Hartford, Connecticut. Sunday, February 25, he spoke at noon in the parish house of the Congregational Church, Bristol, Connecticut, at 4 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A., New Britain, Connecticut, and in the evening at a union meeting held in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, New Britain. Monday, February 26, he spoke at a meeting of the Woman's Peace Party in New Haven, Connecticut, and Tuesday, February 27, before the Rhode Island Peace Society in Manning Hall, Brown University, Providence. Thursday, March 1, he spoke at an evening meeting at the First Congregational Church, Keene, New Hampshire. March 2, he attended a conference with the officers of the New Hampshire division of the American Peace Society at Concord. March 3, he addressed a meeting of men at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, where he was a luncheon guest of the president of the club, Mr. George P. Morris.

New England Department.

After attending the conference of Peace Workers in New York, in February, Director Tryon visited Newton, Connecticut, and Waterbury, where he spoke to enthusiastic audiences. Later he attended the annual meeting of the Rhode Island division, presenting there the plan of the American Peace Society for the organization of a system of international justice. A seventh trip into New Hampshire was begun in March, by arrangement with Miss Mary N. Chase, secretary of the New Hampshire division. Hillsboro and Concord were first visited. In Concord the Director assisted the division's legislative committee and President W. W. Thayer in receiving Ambassador Naón of Argentina, and accom-

panied the Ambassador to Franklin, to attend the conference of school superintendents and teachers, who met to consider the plan of conducting correspondence between the pupils of the United States and Argentina. Subsequently, the Director explained before an institute of instruction held in Plymouth the Ambassador's plan for this correspondence. Meredith and Portland were later visited.

South Atlantic States Department.

Director Hall reports a successful campaign conducted in Florida during the latter part of February, in which he was materially assisted by officers of the Florida division and the Orlando section of the American Peace Society. Meetings were held in Daytona, Miami, Orlando, and several other cities. Several days were spent in each place and meetings held which were largely and enthusiastically attended. The largest meeting in Miami was eloquently addressed by William Jennings Bryan. On this occasion a resolution was adopted by those present asserting: "That we stand with Woodrow Wilson, our beloved President, in this hour of national crisis, in his expressed desire that war may be averted, and assure him of our prayers to Almighty God that peace may remain unbroken between this and all nations, and that the day may hasten for world peace rather than world war." Much credit for the success of the meeting at Orlando is due to the efforts of Mrs. Elizabeth Abbot Christ, who helped to found the first peace society in Florida and has ever since been the greatest inspiration to peace workers in that State. Mrs. Christ was recently elected president of the State division. Meetings also held in Dade City and Tampa were most successful in the sincere response on the part of the audiences. Director Hall states that he is "indebted to many friends for much kindness shown, kindly greetings and words of good cheer heartily given. Before peace for all people can become an accomplished fact, an enlightened public opinion must demand it, and, by the favor of Heaven, an enlightened public opinion will maintain it through all the coming ages; and we know of no better way to create an enlightened public opinion than that of going amongst the people everywhere publishing peace for all mankind."

Pacific Coast Department.

Since the last report the Director has addressed a mass meeting in San Francisco in opposition to the United States engaging in war with Germany; engaged in a debate with a military instructor on the subject of military training in our schools; addressed six prominent women's clubs of San Francisco and Berkeley in opposition to military training in California high schools; addressed the Garfield Intermediate School, Berkeley, on the subject "The Way Out" (of war); appeared before the Assembly and State Senate Committees on Military Affairs at Sacramento, California, to protest against military training in public schools; sent the best available literature against military training in the schools to every member of the California Legislature, to one hundred and fifty daily newspapers throughout the State, to all of the two hundred and seventy high schools and intermediate high schools in California; to

the trustees of these high schools, to nearly one thousand seven hundred and fifty parent teachers' associations in the State, to all the county and the city superintendents of schools, and also to several hundred selected names of coworkers and influential people, in order to arouse public sentiment to oppose military training in the schools.

New Hampshire Division.

The annual meeting of the division was held in the Town Hall, Exeter, N. H., February 16th. The first general session was devoted to the discussion of "Pan American Friendship." Among the speakers were Miss Helen I. Buck, instructor in Spanish in the Manchester High School; Rev. Summerbell of Wolfeboro, Principal Clayton of the Proctor Academy, Norman S. McKendrick, instructor in the Phillips Exeter Academy; Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League; Dr. James L. Tryon, New England Director of the American Peace Society; and Professor Tufts, President of the William Ladd Peace Society.

Early in March the division was highly favored by a special visit from Ambassador Naón of Argentina, who came by invitation to address audiences in the Statehouse at Concord and also at Franklin under the auspices of the trustees of the Proctor Academy (Andover). In Concord the floor and galleries of Representatives Hall were filled with an interested gathering, who accepted with evident approbation the Ambassador's outline of a plan of correspondence between high schools and normal schools and academies of this country and similar schools in Argentina. Following the meeting at Franklin, a luncheon was held, arranged by William W. Thayer, president of the New Hampshire division, and in the evening a supper by invitation from Hon. W. Rockhill Clough, Member of Congress from Alton, N. H., and chairman of the committee appointed to receive Ambassador Naón. One of the features of the occasion was the prominent display, in the custody of Miss Mary N. Chase, secretary of the division, of the Argentine flag recently presented to the Proctor Academy by the Ambassador. Besides outlining the correspondence plan, the Ambassador gave a short account of the military training system in his country, and told of the features in public school training in Argentina calculated to create in the scholars' minds sympathetic interest in this country. He arraigned very sharply the United States' school geographies for their inadequate and faulty references to South America.

Nebraska Division.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska division of the American Peace Society was held in Lincoln at the First Christian Church. The annual address was given by Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York. His subject was "The Menace of Universal Military Training." At the business meeting of the society, Hon. William J. Bryan was elected honorary president. Hon. Laurie J. Quinby was elected president. The other officers are as follows: Secretary, Arthur L. Weatherly; Treasurer, Prof. Geo. O. Virtue; Executive Committee, W. F. Baxter, Prof. H. W. Caldwell, Mrs. Mamie F. Claffin,

C. H. Gustafson, Rev. Harvey H. Harmon, L. S. Heron, Miss Ida Robbins, and Judge Arthur G. Wray. While in Lincoln Mr. Holmes spoke at the convocations of the State University and the Nebraska Wesleyan University on "The International Mind," he also addressed by special invitation the House of Representatives on "The Menace of Universal Military Training."

Rhode Island Division.

Two prizes, of fifty dollars and twenty-five dollars each, have been offered by the division to juniors and seniors of Brown College for the two best addresses on the subject: "The Means to Secure a Permanent International Peace." Speeches, not to exceed twelve hundred words in length, will be judged on the basis of thought, style, and delivery. The contest, the results of which are yet to be announced, was concluded March 28.

Duluth Section.

A meeting of the Section in February was addressed by Mrs. Charles Mitchell of Duluth, on the subject of "A Survey of the International Peace Movement." Mrs. Mitchell said in part: "The peace workers do not entertain the idiotic idea of trying to stem the present conflict, as those who are ignorant of their subject proclaim. Should our country be forced into war, the evil necessity must be faced with quiet courage, but an influence can be constantly exerted toward the ultimate ending of all war for the sake of future generations, which we trust shall have passed beyond this age of barbarity and savage slaughter. Education, civilization, altruism must be worked for if war is ever to cease. It is for women to comprehend the right relation of values and to teach their sons so well that in future generations men shall not dream of going forth to settle their disputes through blood."

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

The Society is supporting the following bill, recently introduced in Congress by Hon. John Jacob Rogers, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"Be it enacted, etc., That if two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any alien in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right secured to him under any treaty of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, they shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

This bill is in the nature of an amendment to the Federal Penal Code (sec. 5508, U. S. Rev. Sts.), which provides for the punishment of persons conspiring to injure citizens in the exercise of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. It is believed that this measure would provide adequate protection for the treaty rights of aliens, and that it will not be as difficult to secure its enactment as it would be to secure the enactment of a new general statute in broader terms. A similar measure was introduced by Hon. Swager Sherley, of Kentucky, in 1908, and was passed by the House of Representatives.

The special State board on physical training appointed by the Governor last year has recently made its report, recommending legislation providing for the ap-

pointment, by the State Board of Education, of a director of physical education, who shall have general direction of physical education in the public schools. The board, the members of which are President Harry A. Garfield, of Williams College; Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, of Simmons College, and Dr. William A. Brooks, of Boston, did not favor military drill in the schools.

The Society's stereopticon lecture was used during March at twenty-seven meetings, at the following places: Attleboro, Boston, Brookline, Everett, Fall River, Gloucester, Hadley, Haverhill, Huntington, Littleton, Lowell, Lynn, Medford, Middleboro, Newburyport, Quincy, Salem, Springfield, Waltham, Ware, Wareham, Westport.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

The league announces two sets of prizes, to be known as the Seabury Prizes, offered for the best essays on one of the following subjects: "What Education Can Do Toward the Maintenance of Permanent Peace" (open to seniors in normal schools); "The Influence of the United States in the Adoption of a Plan for Permanent Peace" (open to seniors in secondary schools). Three prizes of seventy-five, fifty, and twenty-five dollars will be given for the best essays in both sets. The contest closes March 1, 1917. Essays are not to exceed 5,000 words. The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be accompanied by a letter giving the writer's name, school, and home address, and sent to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary, American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass., not later than March 1, 1917. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled). The award of the prizes will be made at the annual meeting of the league in July, 1917. Information concerning literature on the subject may be obtained from the secretary.

The executive committee of the league, at a meeting in New York at the end of the year, adopted a resolution opposing military training in elementary and secondary schools, and voted for the adoption of compulsory physical education as an offset to this threatened move. It was announced that the league is preparing a revised American history for publication after the war.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION.

By virtue of an increased allotment of funds from the Carnegie Endowment the Association has been able to extend its work with the International Polity Clubs and to take over the share of that work formerly performed by the World Peace Foundation. Dr. John Mez, formerly assistant editor of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, has been succeeded by Mr. Fred B. Foulk, also formerly of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* staff, as secretary of the clubs. Special prizes are now to be offered for the best reports by the club members upon new books of importance dealing with international affairs. The regular distribution of pamphlets by the association now reaches 130,000 a month.

Acting for the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the association in 1916 cooperated with summer sessions in seventy-nine universities, colleges, and State normal

schools, offering courses stimulating a wider and more intelligent interest in international affairs. These courses included International Law, International Relations, International Conciliation, Spanish Language and Literature, Latin American Affairs, and American Foreign Relations. The total enrollment was thirty-three thousand, in institutions as widely scattered as California, Michigan, Louisiana, and Massachusetts.

INTERNATIONAL POLITY CLUBS.

Concentration has been renewed upon the work of guiding the clubs into a serious, non-partisan course of study upon international problems, with particular reference to American foreign policy. Little physical extension has been attempted, effort being expended rather upon the development and strengthening of the forty clubs now in existence. In this work the factors have been chiefly the distribution of representative volumes relating to international affairs, securing competent speakers to address the clubs, and providing for the attendance of liberal delegations at the ten-day conference held last summer at the Western Reserve University.

NEUTRAL CONFERENCE FOR CONTINUOUS MEDIATION.

Henry Ford's support of the Conference has been withdrawn and affairs under his charge were wound up March 1. It is reported from Copenhagen, however, that the other members of the Conference, from Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, have resolved to continue its work without his support. It is understood that Dr. De Jong van Beeken Donk, a leading Netherlands pacifist, will continue at the head of the organization and that it will cooperate to a large extent with the *Nederlandsche Anti-Oorlog Raad*, which is under the same leadership.

WORLD'S COURT LEAGUE.

The League held a most successful luncheon and dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, on February 22. To the luncheon were invited the delegates to the Conference of Peace Workers held at the hotel on the same day. The policy of the League was reaffirmed in the light of the present diplomatic complications. The League has made public statements to the effect that its program is to be carried on undeviatingly without regard to the present crisis, and it has been insisted that the purpose of the League is neither to attempt to end the war nor to take any immediate steps to keep America out of the war.

The new statement of principles and program of the League, recently unanimously accepted by that organization, is as follows:

"We believe it to be desirable that a league among nations should be organized for the following purposes:

"1. A World Court, in general, similar to the Court of Arbitral Justice already agreed upon at the Second Hague Conference, should be, as soon as possible, established as an International Court of Justice, representing the nations of the world and, subject to the limitations of treaties, empowered to assume jurisdiction over international questions in dispute that are justiciable in character, and that are not settled by negotiation.

"2. All other international controversies not settled by negotiation should be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, or submitted to a Council of Con-

ciliation, or International Commission of Inquiry, for hearing, consideration, and recommendation.

"3. Soon after peace is declared, there should be held either 'a conference of all great governments,' as described in the United States Naval Appropriation Act of 1916, or a similar assembly, formally designated as the Third Hague Conference, and the sessions of such international conferences should become permanently periodic, at shorter intervals than formerly. Such conference or conferences should (a) formulate and adopt plans for the establishment of a World Court and an International Council of Conciliation, and (b) from time to time formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some constituent State shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall govern in the decisions of the World Court.

"4. In connection with the establishment of automatically periodic sessions of an International Conference, the constituent governments should establish a permanent continuation committee of the conference, with such administrative powers as may be delegated to it by the conference."

JAPAN SOCIETY.

For those interested commercially or otherwise in the close relations of commercial interdependence between the United States and Japan the Japan society issues a succinct but informative *Trade Bulletin* in convenient form. The offices of the society are at 165 Broadway, New York City.

JOINING THE ISSUE

Controversy over a fact, affirmed by one side and denied by another is known in law as an "issue." Taking up the two sides respectively is called "joining the issue." A great need of the peace movement in the argument with its opponents is first to "join the issue." With this aim in view this department was started. It is hoped that many of our readers will be stirred to add their wisdom to this process of "joining the issue." Any intelligent contribution to the problem, if not too long, will be welcomed.—THE EDITOR.

IN REGARD to the recent long-distance call from Berlin to Tokio, this German expression of opinion is of interest:

"Naturally no man says a word about morality in this connection; in the first place, morality has for a long time been that thing whose non-observance is self-understood; secondly, it hasn't the least to do with the Mexican matter. It is not immoral to offer Mexico an alliance for the eventuality of war, and it would not be immoral even to ask Japan, 'My yellow beauty, will you go with me?' One who does so is far from being a Machiavelli.

"After we have thus blown ourselves up with righteousness, we can quietly say that the jewel of statesmanship was lost between Berlin and Mexico."—Theodor Wolff, in Berlin *Tageblatt*.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, February 20, 1917.

SIR: We have heard by the ADVOCATE OF PEACE of Dr. B. F. Trueblood's death, and wish to tender yourself and your Association our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss you have sustained. Though Dr. Trueblood had been ill for some time, and obliged to retire from active pacifism, his work survives, and his memory will give those who knew and admired him such courage and perseverance as is wanted for the final attainment of the

aim he pursued. Many hopes have been crushed by the European war, but if ours is God's work it will go on.

Very sincerely yours, on behalf of the International Peace Bureau,

The Secretary, H. GOLAY.

ADVICE TO WASHINGTON SHOPPERS.

In spite of the \$615,000,000 naval appropriation last year, Secretary Daniels is asking for a little matter of twelve millions more for four battle cruisers and three scout cruisers. I do not like Secretary Daniels thus to go shopping with our money—yours and mine, and poor, bloodthirsty little Marjorie's. I should like him to buy friendship for us instead. It would cost less and last longer.

In ten years of peace-time usage the best battleship that can be built becomes obsolete, useless, a pile of junk. Under conditions of war it might last an hour, this expensive engine of murder. Now, suppose, instead of these costly luxuries, Mr. Daniels sent abroad two thousand men and women of our finest types to take and write and sing and picturize peace?

Suppose we paid them each \$5,000 a year? Ten million dollars for something that would go on in ever-widening circles of constructive thought while a single "battle cruiser" was eating up coal and blowing its head off in gun practice! Since war is wrought by the pressure of a few minds upon the fear and ignorance of the many, why not spend millions in flooding with the light of reason the minds of this driven humanity? Why not help them to see that the bravery of refusal is finer than the blindness of obedience? That the people's dooryards are more sacred than the nation's boundary lines?—Zoë Beckley in "*Four Lights*."

The following Christmas poem, from *Reedy's Mirror*, joins definitely the issue with certain of those who have private information from the Lord that war is justified:

ANGELS OF BETHLEHEM.

BY MATT BROWN.

Angels of Bethlehem:
I've walked across a thousand fields
And all the time my feet were sloppy
With Christian blood.

Angels of Bethlehem:
I don't like the stink
From Christian corpses
Rotting in the sunshine.

Angels of Bethlehem:
It annoys me to hear the sobbing of women
Who cringe in the dark corners
Of forty million Christian homes.

Angels of Bethlehem:
Can't you do something to keep me from being
afraid?
I'm terribly afraid of the hate
In Christian hearts.

Angels of Bethlehem:
Are you laughing? Did you sing a joke?
Was it something funny you chanted
Above the pasture that eager night?